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# The Stamps of the Canal Zone.

WE have had reprinted on fine, heavy paper, and bound in pamphlet form, Mr. Toppan's article on "The Stamps of the Canal Zone." Just 120 copies have been printed, of which perhaps a score will be sent out for review, leaving not over one hundred for sale. The price is

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# American

# Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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# Chalky Paper Controversy

A warm controversy over "chalky papers" is raging abroad, judging from the broadsides, editorial and otherwise, which are now appearing in some of the stamp journals and of which the following, from the organ of a leading firm, is a fair sample:

"I was discussing chalkies with a prominent dealer some time ago and he cursed them up hill and down hill as an abominable nuisance. He assured me that the collector who went in for chalkies was enough to send a dealer to a lunatic asylum, for, no matter how carefully you separated them in your stock book, and no matter how clearly some of the chalkies may be distinguishable by brighter and deeper shades, your chalky man insists on satisfying himself by marking the stamps with a silver coin. 'As a consequence,' said this dealer, 'I assure you that our stock books come back with stamps spotted and marked to such an extent that lots of the stamps are rendered unsaleable as mint copies.'

"Of course if collectors will swallow the bait and be such cranks as to buy two sets of the same series just because the surface of the paper has been subjected to a little different treatment, then you cannot blame the dealer who is compelled to make the distinction to satisfy his customer. The inexperienced cranks who have rushed for chalkies are forcing up the price of the so-called ordinary paper. Paper-makers and printers are continually experimenting with papers, and if we are to go cranky over ever every little change they make, we shall soon want a catalogue the size of the London Directory.

"Some dealers who don't care a brass button about any interests but their own run a philatelic conservatory where they cultivate chalky papers, broken letters, and other things that can't be got to flourish in the open, and they bring them on for sale to a large gullible constituency. They do a roaring business—for a time. But the reaction against such stuff is bound to come some day, and then the philatelic conservatory will be shattered into fragments."

In reply the organ of another firm, which specializes in chalkies,

comes back with a comparison between the chalky paper distinctions and those that have been made by the first firm's catalogue, in such countries as Transvaal, asserting, and justly so, that the distinction between chalky and ordinary papers is no greater than that between the many varieties of papers which have been listed under this much

specialized country.

Now all of this is interesting, and to a certain extent entertaining, but it strikes us that the whole question harks back to the old mistake of one man's telling another what he shall and shall not collect. The present fever for new issnes, including the chalky papers, will undoubtedly run its course and the reaction will come in due time. Most of the collectors who go in for chalkies to-day are not novices, and if they pay fancy prices for varieties which require a chemical experiment to distinguish, they do so with their eyes open and will have only themselves to blame if they are left in the end with a poor market for their holdings. They undoubtedly get considerable pleasure from rushing after the stamps of Lagos, when one week's news informs them that these have been replaced by the stamps of Southorn Nigeria; the next week, gathering in the stamps of Southern Nigeria, which, later information tells them, have again been replaced by the stamps of Lagos; and the third week, revelling in retrospection of the fun they have had, when they learn that both sets are still on sale and may still be had on a face basis.

The hunt for minor varieties, however, is not by any means confined to recent stamps, and the twentieth century man may in turn twit his brother collector, who goes in for the old issues, with losing his eyesight over straightening out the different varieties of perforation in Austria, for instance. Where each specialist errs is not in the pursuing of his own particular line, but in decrying that of his

brothers.

We must recognize that there are now two distinct schools of collectors. The first is that of the general collector, who fills up his book for entertainment, whose delight is in a few more spaces filled or another set completed, and who gets a great deal of healthy fun out of his stamp collection without any accompanying brain fag. The other school is represented by the specialist or, as our friends across the water often call him, the "bloater", who takes up some special line and follows it out scientifically, painstakingly and persistently. The general collector often graduates into the specialist class, and, in fact, the specialist must, to be equipped for his work, pass first through the general collecting stage.

Where many writers and editors are making a mistake to-day is in the over-emphasizing of specialism, especially when greeting the beginner. The man or boy who has gotten together a few hundred varieties of stamps for recreation doesn't understand at all when he is brought face to face with some learned philatelist's dictum that his little collection is useless, and that he himself has been ignorant and careless because he has not studied his stamps and properly classified "perforated 13x12½", as distinguished from "perforated 12½x13". If we are going to have specialists, we must have beginners first and general collectors second. After all, stamp collecting is an amusement, and nothing more, for the great majority of those engaged in it, and to tell

a new collector there is no pleasure in his album pages unless he knows the whence and wherefore of every specimen, is to tell him that he must not ride horseback without first dissecting the horse.

We are publishing this month two interesting articles on this subject, giving both sides of the minor varieties question. The article in defense of bloating is taken from *The Stamp News Annual* for 1893, but is new to our readers and is as good to-day as when written. The other side, from a general collector's standpoint, is from the last issue of the *Australian Philatelist* and represents the side of the man who collects solely to please his fun-loving independent self.



# Some Stamp Designs.

By C. A. Howes.

[Continued from page 297.]

Persia.



In the early part of 1875, about four years after the abandonment of the first issue, the Austrian postal authorities were approached on the subject of the resuscitation of the Persian post, by order of the Shah. The result was that Mr. Riederer, a high official in the Austrian postal service, at Vienna, was sent to Teheran, together with a number of subordinates, and in August of the same year he was intrusted by the Persian Government with the organization of a postal system on the lines of the one in use in his own country. He had but little material to work with, and that of the poorest, but he triumphed over almost insurmountable difficulties and really "made it a go," so that there has been no break in the service since that time.

He first used the old dies, already described, to produce a provisional issue of stamps, merely having the Arabic numeral of value cut beneath the belly of the lion, in order to distinguish them from the former prints. Meanwhile a permanent issue was prepared at the State Printery of the Austrian Government in Vienna. These were issued in August 1876 and bore a portrait of the Shah with the Persian arms beneath. But in June 1881 there appeared an issue in a new design, which is one of the handsomest and most striking to be found in our albums. Thoroughly oriental in its conception and beautifully executed. Persia may well be proud of it, and it seems a pity that a longer lease of life was not given it in preference to the mediocre productions which have followed. The issue was designed in Paris and printed at the Austrian Government Printery at Vienna, at first, provisionally, by lithography, and later from copper plates. The main feature of the design is a beautiful Moorish arch of the five-lobed or cinquefoil type, with foliate ornamentation of the anthemion or "lotus and honeysuckle" pattern on the supporting pillars, and arabesques above. Seen through this charming frame is the sun in full splendor-a reference to the ancient religion of the Persians, who have been called sun-worshippers and fire-worshippers. The faith which they professed, however, was not at first of this character. According to the tenets

of Zoroaster, the prophet of ancient Iran, there was a supreme being whom they worshipped under the name of Ormazd. He was the guardian of mankind, and his throne was in the heavens, in the realms of eternal light, where his presence was manifested by splendor and glory. It was therefore natural that light came to be regarded as the noblest symbol of the deity, who was without form or limits, and as a result the visible sources of luminosity obtained particular respect. The sun, moon and stars were turned to when praying, especially the rising sun, and terrestrial fire, as the symbol and analogue of the heavenly sources of light, was used upon their altars as the represen-

tative of the divine presence.

Anciently the Zoroastrians were the Puritans of Heathenism. They considered it impious to employ any complicated structures in the service of their god, and abhorred statues and altars, thinking it unworthy the majesty of the deity to be represented by any definite form or to be confined in any determinate space. The universe was his temple and the all-pervading element of fire his only symbol; therefore their places of worship were the tops of the hills or mountains where in the midst of circles of stones, they kindled their sacred fires. But the decadence which usually sets in after the lapse of time at last permitted the use of altars, then of temples, and, finally, allowed the idea of a supreme being, worshipped through his symbols, to be supplanted by the latter. Thus the sun, the visible type of Ormazd and physical lord of light, in later times supplanted the conception of the deity; while the next descent brought the sacred fire, which had been the symbol of the heavenly source, to the position of the practical object of worship. It is said that reference to sun worship first appears in Persian inscriptions during the reign of Artaxerxes II, in the fourth century before Christ. But the creed of Zoroaster, however much degenerated, finally gave way before Islam in the seventh century of our era, and the Arab hordes, which conquered Iran in the name of the prophet, saw to it that the Koran supplanted the sacred fire. Today, the Guebers, a sect numbering less than ten thousand, are the only representatives of the ancient religion in Persia, though the more numerous Parsees of India are of the same faith, being the descendants of those who refused to accept Mohammed's dicta and fled from persecution to a refuge with their Hindu neighbors.

One curious custom remains, however, to connect the present with the past. The gate of the Ark, or Citadel of Teheran, which gives access to the royal plaza therein, has a pavilion above it, where, morning and evening, musicians and dancers in costume come to salute the rising and setting sun, an ancient ceremony of the sun worshippers which has resisted the transition from the religion of Zoroaster to that of Mohammed. It is indeed probable that the airs which the musicians play, transmitted from generation to generation, have not changed since the earliest times, nor have their instruments: drums, hautboys and long trumpets of copper. Thus does custom at times survive all

else-even the ideas which gave it birth.

It is perhaps with some surprise that a person at all familiar with the Mohammedan faith sees the portraits of the Shahs upon the stamps of Persia, for the precepts of the Koran are against the portrayal of the







human figure or features. The cause must be looked for in the inevitable schism which sooner or later splits all creeds and doctrines. This happened early in the history of Islam, the orthodox Moslems becoming known as the Sunnis or Sunnites, and the heterodox faction being called Shiahs or Shiites. The two sects differ some in religious doctrine but more in historical belief, and where the orthodox Mohammedans, who form the great body of "the Faithful", accept unreservedly the Koran and the sayings of the Prophet, as expounded by the mullahs or priests, the "heretics" in the persons of the Shiahs antagonize in general the spirit and letter of these teachings. Now Persia is almost wholly of the Shiite sect, it being the only important nation of this persuasion: Hence, where we find that because Mohammed cursed the painter or drawer of men and animals, whose representations are therefore held to be unlawful by the orthodox, the same objection does not hold with the Shiahs and we therefore see the pictures of the Shahs and also of the royal lion upon the stamps of Persia.

The first portrait of the Shah appeared upon the issue of 1876, and is said to have been at the suggestion of the sovereign himself. Successive issues represent him at later periods, more or less accurately, but the best likenesses are probably those upon the issues of 1876, 1881 and 1894, which we have reproduced here. Nasr-ed-Din, whose name means "Defender of the Faith", was born July 17, 1831, and was the fourth sovereign of the Kajar dynasty which has ruled Persia since 1794. The Kajars, or "Runaways", were a Turkish tribe which had for centuries inhabited the province of Astrabad, on the southern border of the Caspian Sea. During one of the numerous civil strifes, which have so often racked the Empire, Agha Mohammed, chief of the Kajars, had set up an independent principality. Not content with this, he attacked the Persian monarch and after a protracted war, which ended in 1794, he triumphed over his rival and established himself upon the throne of Persia. As Agha Mohammed was a eunuch, through another's cruelty. he was succeeded by his nephew, Fath Ali, and Nasr-ed-Din, the subject of our present sketch, was a great-grandson of the latter.

Nasr-ed-Din succeeded his father, Mohammed Shah, on September 10, 1848, being crowned on October 20th following. He found the country in confusion and announced energetic reforms, but unfortunately failed in carrying them out, due largely to his Grand Vizier, who was an enemy of all progress. In an endeavor to extend his dominions he finally came in clash with Great Britain, with the result that further conquests were not only indefinitely postponed, but part of the eastern

boundary of Persia, where it joins Afghanistan, was definitely marked out by a British commission. In 1873 the Shah made a tour of Europe, visiting several of the courts. In 1878 he visited Russia; and in 1889 again made a tour of Europe. The contact with western civilization evidently gave him a perception of many of its advantages, and particularly made him susceptible to its criticism of his rule. That this was a good thing for Persia there is no doubt, for as a ruler he was energetic and severe, strongly repressing revolts and conspiracies; but though he remained an Eastern despot, yet he tempered his absolute power with clemency, did away with the local misrule which had caused so much trouble under his predecessors, introduced many reforms and gave Persia a strong administration. An English officer described him as "a liberal-minded and enlightened monarch, full of manliness, energy and sound sense, who, in a most difficult situation, has displayed much tact and wisdom." His policy was largely dominated by the Russian Court, but he was generally on friendly terms with Great Britain and offended a large number of his subjects by selling the tobacco monopoly to English speculators.

On the alternoon of May 1, 1896, His Majesty visited the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim, about six miles from Teheran, in company with the Grand Vizier and several others. As he was entering the inner court a man stepped forward with a petition, and suddenly fired a revolver, which was concealed behind the paper, with such effect that His Majesty fell mortally wounded. The assassin, who was promptly arrested, was one Mirza Mohammed Reza, a follower of the Afghan Jemal-ed-Din who played a prominent part in the British trouble in Egypt and was

banished from Persia for his revolutionary activity.

Personally Nasr-ed-Din Shah was described as of prepossessing appearance, medium stature—perhaps five feet and a half in height, well and rather strongly made though not fleshy, with long black moustache, hazel eyes and a mild, good-humored expression. He was ordinarily quite plain in his dress—a full skirted frock coat of black cloth, or at times of finest Cashmere shawl, generally dark in color, which in winter was lined and trimmed with priceless fur. Mrs. Bishop in 1890 thus describes her impression of him at an audience: somewhat rough looking man, well on in middle life, rather dark in complexion, and wearing a thick dark moustache, probably dyed as is the custom. He wore the ordinary Persian high cap of Astrakan lambskin, without any ornament, close fitting dark trousers with a line of gold braid, and a full-skirted coat of dull-coloured Kerman silk brocade, loose and open, under which were huddled one or more coats. A watch chain composed of large diamonds completed his costume. His hands, though carefully attended to, were those of a man used to muscular exercise, strong and wiry."

It will be noticed that every portrait of the Shah exhibits him with a sort of skull-cap of unusual height. This is the invariable kolah or national head-dress of the Persians. It is made of black cloth or Astrakan fur on a frame of pasteboard. The fur is obtained mostly in Persia, but is named by us after the Caspian Sea port of Astrakan through which for centuries it has been imported into Europe. It is really the skin of young lambs dyed black, and the very best and most expensive

is made of the pelts of the foetal lamb. In the first two fillustrations (issues of 1876 and 1881-3) one cannot fail to notice the only adornment of this royal kolah—an immense aigrette, called the tehl, which is an emblem of the sovereign power. It is made of fine white feathers and innumerable brilliants, and is naturally a most showy affair. In the third illustration, however, (issue of 1894) another kolah, often worn, is exhibited, which lacks the aigrette but has the lion and sun emblem of Persia set in brilliants.

On several of the issues will be found the representation of a crown at the top of the design. This is shown well in the second illustration above and is a rather crude drawing of the daihim or crown of the Kajars, an immense structure known as the crown of Fath Ali Shah. shaped like a flower pot, with the small lower end open and the large upper end closed by a dome. It is incrusted with diamonds and pearls and is surmounted by one of the largest if not the largest ruby in existence. The stone is uncut, of the finest color, and is as large as a medium sized hen's egg, which form it has. It is said to have been originally the property of a king of Abyssinia, but it was brought to Persia from India by Nadir Shah, that despoiler of kingdoms, who was also responsible for bringing the famous peacock throne to Teheran after the sack of Delhi. The crown is further adorned with three diamond plumes, called jika, and is inscribed on the front: "Help from God and speedy victory." This crown does not seem to be worn on state occasions any more than the like adornments of European monarchs. On No Ruz, the Persian New Year's Day, at the close of a splendid court ceremony in the audience chamber of the Palace in Teheran, the Shah descends to the garden and walks along an avenue of Royal Guards, with the crown carried before him on a cushion, to a throne where he seats himself and receives the homage of his subjects. On these grand ceremonial occasions the Shah's costume is ablaze with precious stonesdiamonds, rubies, emeralds and pearls covering the front of his tunic from shoulders to waist and forming a veritable mosaic of splendor.

(To be continued.)



# Some Official Imitations.

By FREEMAN PUTNEY, JR.

Many of the stamp issuing governments of the world have felt called upon on some occasion to make reprints of obsolete issues of their postage stamps. The reason for such reprinting has been sometimes the desire to complete sets for exhibition purposes, reference, or exchange, sometimes the wish to accommodate an influential individual, and sometimes a plain hankering to make money by the sale of the productions to collectors. Of late years, this last incentive to reprinting has been largely destroyed by stamp collectors and reputable dealers themselves, who refuse to accept or to sell reprints. As the Scott Catalogue describes those reprints which are at all likely to be met with by the ordinary collector, the market for them in the United States is now confined to the boy beginners preyed upon by the irresponsible small dealer who sells gaudy but worthless Heligolands, Hamburgs, Roman States, Samoa Express and Sardinias at a few cents a set, and to the advanced specialists who choose to include reprints in their albums for comparison with the genuine stamps.

In making reprints and re-issues (the latter term indicating stamps which, while reprints in a sense, are good for postage and therefore considered legitimate varieties) the government printers have sometimes been unable to find the original dies, plates or stones, so that entiriey new ones have had to be made. Such new dies have always attempted to copy the old originals, and to the stamps so produced has been applied the term "Official Imitations." In some cases these official imitations have been good for postage and are therefore classed as re-issues.

#### UNITED STATES.

To American collectors, probably the best known Official Imitations are those of the 1847 issue of the United States. In 1875, the government reprinted most of the obsolete postage stamps of this country, both to fill up its own sets and to furnish specimens to collectors. Of the issues since 1847, the original plates were available and re-prints or re-issues, were made from them. Collectors took very little interest in these re-issues at the time, so that comparatively few were sold, and as a result most of them bring big prices to day. Of the issue of 1847, however, official imitations were made, which we can do no better to describe than by quoting from Mr. Luff's able work, "The Postage Stamps of the United States":

"The originals of this issue were made by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New York. The reprints were made by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, of Washington. The dies and plates were not the property of the government, but of the contractors, and were destroyed after the termination of the contract. Consequently they were not available when it was decided to reprint. To supply the deficiency, new dies were engraved, in imitation of the originals, and new plates made from them. These plates were without imprint or

plate number and each contained fifty stamps, arranged in five rows of ten. The original plates contained one hundred stamps each.

"These stamps are, strictly speaking, not even reprints but official counterfeits. They differ from the originals in many points, the follow-

ing being the most notable:

"The reprints are slightly shorter and wider than the originals. The initials 'R. W. H. & E.' at the bottom of each stamp are quite indistinct in the reprints and it is usually difficult to tell what some of the letters are intended to be. They may be further distinguished by the following points: Five cents: In the originals the background of the medallion is formed of vertical and horizontal lines. In the reprints the vertical lines are either very indistinct or entirely wanting. In the originals the left side of the white shirt frill touches the frame of the oval on a level with the top of the 'F' of 'FIVE,' while in the reprints it touches the oval opposite the top of the figure '5.' Ten cents: In the reprints the line of the mouth is too straight and there is a sleepy look about the eyes. The white collar is so heavily shaded as to be barely distinguishable from the collar of the coat. In the hair, near the left cheek, there is a lock which appear like a very small white circle with a black dot in the centre; this is not found in the originals. On the originals there are four horizontal lines between the "CE' of 'CENTS' and the lower line of the central oval. On the reprints there are five lines in the same space, the upper line touching the oval and the lower line the tops of the letters 'CE.'

"The stamps of the 1847 issue are usually on a thin crisp bluish wove paper of fine quality. They exist also on laid paper and on thin yellowish white wove paper. The reprints are on a thicker wove paper, of coarser quality and deeper color (gray or gray-blue) than that of the originals. The five cent is also known on horizontally laid paper. The reprints are usually without gum, but a few copies have been seen which have white gum, very much crackled; this is apparently simple gum

arabic."

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.



In an attempt, in 1873 to reprint the 1 penny red and 4 pence blue of the 1861 "wood block" stamps, the officials were unable to find the original plates, and resorted to the making of official imitations. On these productions the words "postage," "one penny" and "four pence" are shorter than in the original stamps and the letters also differ considerably from those of the originals. The color of the 1p is orange-red and of the 4p light blue. Impressions of the 1p were also made in black. No attempt was made to reprint the two rare errors, thr 1p blue and 4p red.

The paper of the imitations would alone render them easy for a novice to distinguish, being a smooth, white wove, instead of the laid paper of the original stamps. There is not much chance, however, of these imitations troubling most collectors, as they are quite scarce. A complete set of three is said to be in the German Government collection at Berlin.

#### CHINA-SHANGHAI.



New printings of the 1865-66 set of Shanghai were made and it is still a discussed question whether these new stamps were intended for purely postal use, or whether the officials intended to make a set of reprints. At all events, the philatelic authorities seem to agree that the stamps were available for postage, and they are listed in the Standard Catalogue as a distinct issue.

In preparing these stamps, the original die of the central design was used, but the inscriptions at the four sides were re-set. All the values have the word "CANDAREENS" in the plural (instead of "CANDAREEN", as in the first issue, ) with the exception of the 1c stamp, where the word remains in the singular. All the values of the set have modern in place of the antique numerals used in the old issue.

According to Mr. Bacon's valuable work on "Reprints" the colors are as follows:

> 1c pale to deep blue 2c grevish black 3c pale to deep brown

8c emerald-green 12c orange-vermilion 4c chrome-vellow 16c reddish brown

6c olive-brown

The same authority also lists the 6c brown and 8c deep olive-green. with antique numerals, as in the same category with the above set. The paper of all these re-issues is wove, thick, porous, and somewhat coarse.

In 1874, additional official imitations were made of the 1c blue, 2c black and 3c brown. This time, not only was a new setting made of the border, but entirely new blocks were engraved of the central design. The engraver was more generous than his predecessor, for he gave the dragon nine bristles to his beard in place of seven, as formerly, and further mixed the poor animal's hirsute appendages so as to form two types of each stamp, one having the moustaches formed of three lines, the other of but two lines. Small modern numerals of value further distinguish these productions, which were printed on white, surfaced, pelure paper.

#### COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC-TOLIMA.



Of the issue of 1870, nominal reprints were made in 1886. As the designs of this issue were originally type-set and the old type forms had been broken up, new forms were set up for the "reprints," constituting them pure imitations. Both the 5c black and 10c black were printed in horizontal strips of eight, four of each type, but occasionally two tête-

bêche rows were printed on the same piece of paper.

As the various printings of the original 5c stamps included from six to twenty varieties, and the original 10c four varieties, the ordinary collector would have some difficulty in distinguishing the imitations by their designs. The differences to be found consists, naturally, in wrongly shaped letters or figures, and mistakes in spacing, but an enumeration of these is of little value without a good knowledge of the originals, which may be obtained from the plates published in the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," and also furnished separately at a small price by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Both values of the official imitations are found on the following papers: ordinary white wove; white wove, ruled with blue lines; blue, ribbed bâtonné; and blue wove bôtonné. The 5c is also found on white laid paper. Of course the papers on which originals do not exist afford an easy means of distinguishing some of the imitations.

#### FIJI ISLANDS.



In 1876, the proprietors of the "Fiji Times Express" attempted to reprint the entire 1870 set, but as in the case of other type-set stamps, the making of new forms led not only to the productions being classed as official imitations, but to marked differences between them and the originals. The new type is different and the numeral of the 6p is much smaller. The imitations measure 16 mm. in length instead of 18½ mm. and the paper is a pink laid batônné, easily distinguished from the quadrillé paper of 1870. The difference in size easily marks the imitations from the original stamps of 1871, and so does the fact that the originals were rouletted, while the imitations are found either pin perforated or imperforate.

#### GERMANY-ALSAGE AND LORBAINE.



Official imitations of the issue of 1870 with the inverted net-work, that is, with the angles formed by the meeting of the curves in the background pointing down, were made in 1875. These so-called reprints are the most common of all official imitations and sold very cheaply in sets to beginners by irresponsible dealers. They were printed by the Imperial German Printing Office for a Hamburg dealer, but as the original plates had been broken up, new plates had to be re-set. The imitations are on white wove paper and most of the colors are fairly close to some shades of the original stamps. They are also perforated fairly close to the originals, measuring  $13\frac{1}{2}\times14\frac{1}{2}$  mm. In the imitations, however, the letter "P" of the word "POSTES" is only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. from the left border, instead of 3 mm. The same word also measures about 13 mm. in length against from 11 to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in the originals. No beginner, therefore, who examines his purchases at all closely, will be taken in if he bears the above points in mind.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.



In 1864, some of the younger members of the royal family became interested in stamp collecting and called upon the post office officials for unused specimens of the British stamps to date. The authorities were able to supply all except the 1p black of 1840, with ornaments in the upper corners. In order to supply the lack, an attempt was made to strike some reprints, but the plate was made for this purpose from the re-engraved die of 1854. The stamps were struck off on white paper with the large Crown watermark then in use, and this watermark is always found inverted. Only four sheets of 240 stamps each are thought to have been printed and the fac-similes are now extremely scarce. Specialists in Great Britain include this stamp in their collections and it is said to have brought as high as \$40.00 at auction.

#### GUADELOUPE.



Official imitations of the 25c black and 40c black Postage Due of

1879 were made in 1884 from re-set plates. The original stamps were printed in sheets of 20, all varieties. The fac-similes were made in sheets of eight. The paper of the official imitations is thinner and whiter than the originals.

#### HAWAII.





Official imitations of the 5c blue and 13c red stamps of 1853 were made in 1899, in New York, on the order of the Hawaiian government, which sold them to tourists in the islands and collectors at a distance. The original 5c stamp has two small dots in the square in the upper right-hand corner at the left of the "5." These two dots are missing in the fac-similes. In the 13c the figure "3" in the upper left corner has the bottom rounded, instead of flattened, as in the originals. There are numerous other marked differences of engraving in both stamps. The color of the 13c is a much brighter red than that of the original, being almost a vermilion. For three years after their manufacture these reprints were sold without any surcharge, but, beginning with August 1902, they were surcharged with the word "REPRINT" in black. The stamps are frequently met with in both conditions.



The 2c rose of 1869 was the subject of official imitation. These imitations were made at the same time as those described above and for a similar reason. 10,000 specimens were made, of which 5,000 were overprinted with the word "SPECIMEN." The original engraved stamp was printed in sheets of 150; the reprints in sheets of 50. The original stamps are carmine-rose in color and printed on very thin white wove paper. The official imitations were printed in orange-vermilion and on a thick, yellowish, wove paper. The imitation may be told by the fact that the vertical line dividing the floreate ornaments at the left from the head touches the horizontal line over the label bearing the words of value, while in the original it does not touch the horizontal line. This official imitation was available for postage, although seldom used for that purpose, so it is classed as separate issue.

# In Defence of Bloating.

BY A. BLOATER.

An Unreported Philatelic Speech.

From the Stamp News Annual.

I am asked to address myself to-night to the question of bloating. I am told that bloaters in stamp collecting stand sorely in need of defence; that they are regarded as the enemies of their kind; that their greed seriously endangers the best interests of philately; and that, unless some automatic check puts a stop to their avaricious acquisition and hoarding up of whole rows of the same stamp, there will be a movement started having for its object the limitation of the number of specimens which a collector should include in his collection. This movement, I am assured, will not be the laughable thing I am inclined to think it.

The intention of the promoters is to establish an etiquette that it shall be regarded as a breach of philatelic good manners for a collector to bulk out his collection with more than a certain number of specimens of the same stamp. The limit is to be settled at a conference of all the leading collectors who can be got to join in the crusade against the bloaters; and it is to be made a question of honour to rigidly observe the limit, and to boycott as unphilatelic every collector who goes beyond that limit.

That is to say, the bloater is to be cold-shouldered.

Cold-shouldered! And by whom?

By the motley crowd of possessors of little one ewe lamb specimens of rare stamps? By men who can't either afford the time or the money, or who have not the nerve or the enterprise, to gem their collections with a sufficient number of specimens of each stamp to cover every possible variety of shade and perforation, of watermark and printing.

We are told that it is greedy of us to gobble up so many good things at other people's expense, for we are reminded that if it were not for the avaricious and greedy bloater there would be more of the much needed rarities for general distribution.

Verily, verily, the plausibility of some of the human species is only to be equalled by the gullibility of other members of the human family.

Now what are the facts of the matter?

The bloater, instead of being an enemy of his kind, is the main pillar in the temple of advanced philately. He it is who, by great expenditure of time and money, secures such a number of specimens of a given stamp as will enable him to go deeply into the solving of those questions that vex the philatelic soul. How many old knotty points has he not settled for ever by bloating—points which could never be set at rest on the evidence of a solitary specimen? Why I have known questions raised at the meetings of the London Philatelic Society which still remained in doubt after examining the splendid collections of the members. The one ewe lamb collector does not count when it comes to the quest on

as to the use of the bloater in matters philatelic. He is completely out of it. He is positively as useless in the real business of philately as the man who sides up to a palace in course of construction and deposits one straw towards the making of one brick to facilitate the work of that

building.

The bloater is the industrious worker in the philatelic hive. The small collector in reality exists upon the stores of information which his bloating brother gathers together with so much infinite and tireless care. It ill becomes the drone to complain that he has not more to show. But for the bloater, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he would not know the gem from the common stone. You might go through the collections of a score of general collectors, and be as far from settling a moot point as ever, for every one of them might be possessed of the same common variety as a specimen of the stamp in question; whereas, on turning to the collection of the bloater, your doubts are set at rest by the opportunity which it will probably afford you of examining every known variety of shade, perforation, paper, watermark, and printing.

Apart from the bloater, stamp collecting is a mere school boy's pastime. The bloater goes into the science of the business from every point of view. He delves into the musty and forgotten records, and

hunts up the why and wherefore of each issue.

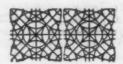
Take the stamps of New South Wales alone, and note the varities that require to be catalogued, and which could never have been cata-

logued but for the invaluable service of the bloater.

No, no! the bloater is no enemy of his kind. He may be the envied of some of his kind. Many are probably unable to rise to the occasion of admitting their indebtedness to the bloater, because the evil spirit of jealousy dominates their being. But all well-wishers of philately recognise his absolute necessity, to put it on no higher ground. They recognise the fact that if the pursuit of stamp collecting is to be preserved from the doom of being enshrouded by a multitude of perplexing questions, it can only be safeguarded by the security which is afforded in the splendid possessions of the bloater.

That being so, I give you the toast of "The Bloater: may he live and prosper: may his shadow never grow less; nor his pages ever di-

minish in number, variety or reliability."



# Collecting Without a Microscope.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE "BLOATING" QUESTION.

From the Australian Philatelist.

Two or three young collectors have recently told me that they are too discouraged to collect stamps any longer, as it seems impossible to get every variety that exists. So it is. I had a long chat with each, and laid my own plans before them, with the result that they have taken new heart, and are now going stronger than ever. Perhaps some of your readers might like to hear them also, if you think it worth while to publish my letter. I will be glad if you, Mr. Editor, can find time to add a few more items of your own, either endorsing or combat-

ing my suggestions.

Well, I have been a general collector of the stamps of the world for many years, and have derived much pleasure and recreation from my collection. By the word "general" I mean to say that I have collected "types" of the stamps of all countries, also any plain and distinct varieties of paper; for instance, if a stamp was issued on white paper and afterwards on yellow paper, I would collect the two because they were so palpably different, but I would not bother my head collecting a stamp which had appeared on ordinary paper and also on toned paper, the difference being so slight and not at once apparent. In the same way, I have collected some watermarks; I would take a stamp showing the watermark "N.S.W." and "Crown" and the same stamp watermarked "6," but I would not (as in the case of the N. S. W. 1870 issue) care a button whether the N.S.W. and Crown watermark was large or small, as it is impossible to tell without a minute's scrutiny and possibly the use of an instrument to measure them. Any differences I can see on a stamp with the naked eye in the ordinary way, I have collected, but I have never resorted to the use of a perforation gauge or similar things. If I have two of the same stamp, one perforated "10" and the other perforated "15," they go into my collection side by side, as the merest novice can at once discern the difference, and I look on them as a coarse and a fine perforation. I am amused when I read sometimes of actual discussions and arguments as to whether stamps were perforated 15, 15½ or 16, for what is the odds?—it means nothing, and nobody can see any difference when looking at them in the album. My method has given me great pleasure, and has never cost me any worry or reduced my hobby to hard work. I have seen some of my friends trying to collect these minute and—what seems to me—nonsensical varieties, until their brains have been in a whirl and all actual pleasure gone, and, further than this, it must be extremely discouraging to these people when they see dealers' price-lists quoting them by scores and scores, and every day adding new issues with the same troublesome varieties, till to any ordinary individual, unless possessed of a long purse, it becomes absolutely impossible to get them all, and as most collectors (of stamps or anything else) like to aim at some sort of finality, it would be far better if they collected on my lines, I am sure. I do not, of course, blame the dealers, because they must cater for all classes. If a collector likes to specialize in one particular country—say for instance, New South Wales—and go in for every little variety, it must be very nice, because he will probably be able some day to complete his lot, and make them intelligible to anybody looking through his album; but to young collectors I would strongly advise that they stick to my scheme of collecting stamps with differences that can be seen immediately the stamps are looked at. There is no reason in the world why all the catalogued varieties should be in their collections; it only leads them to confusion, and takes all the real pleasure out of the hobby. Simplify things. Think out some sort of a method for yourself and stick to it; your book will then be somewhat original, and a facination for you instead of a bore.

I remain, yours faithfullly,

Sydney, 21st August, 1906.

"Freelance."

P. S.—Some collectors make up their mind to collect stamps issued up to a certain date. One friend of mine stops at 1890, and takes nothing after them, and it seems a very good idea indeed.—F.

#### Review.

#### "FILATELISTISK ORDBOK."

We have received from the Swedish Philatelic Society a very neat little dictionary of philatelic terms, including lists of German, English and French words with their Swedish equivalents. This book will be of great value to Swedish philatelists who have occasion to use philatelic literature printed in other languages than their own. For the use of those unacquainted with Swedish, however, we can wish that a fourth list had been included, giving philatelic terms in Swedish, alphabetically arranged, with their German, English and French equivalents.

## Here and There.

It has been suggested facetiously that King Henry VIII of England was the first philatelist of royal blood, inasmuch as he showed considerable interest in accumulating "queen's heads." An occasional "king's head," acquired by other sovereigns in still earlier days, might possibly outclass Henry's collection.

Many postal officials in the early days found difficulty in understanding the motives of stamp collectors, thinking that the used stamps were being preserved for some improper purpose. In 1864, the postmaster at Hobart Town, Tasmania, recommended that collecting should be stopped by law. A year later, however, the same postmaster asked

his government to furnish him with an album in which to place the stamps of foreign countries, so his views on stamp collecting had evidently undergone a change.

A Danish local stamp, (the Viborg Bypost,) bears a representation of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The two are shown standing on either side of what looks to be an overgrown and much-worn feather duster, but is probably intended for the forbidden tree. Coiled about the tree, with his head down, is a fat and comfortable serpent, on whose waving tail our very-great grandmother maintains a firm grip with her up-raised right hand. Just what the whole group has to do with stamps or other postal matters, is hard to imagine, but there probably are people who could evolve a pun about the "first mail" arriving with "early eve."

The first dealer in foreign stamps in New York, about 1860, sold his specimens at a uniform price of five cents each, without knowledge as to the comparative scarcity of the various issues. Before long, however, collectors and dealers both learned to distinguish between common and scarce varieties, but even then fifty cents was considered a high figure for a single stamp. "Dealers in Foreign Stamps" were first given a separate classification in a New York business directory in 1868.

We take from Ewen's Stamp News the following description of the slot machines used in New Zealand for franking letters:

"Machines costing £20 each, are sold to private firms for franking their letters, parcels and telegrams. A sovereign is placed in a slot on the top of the machine and the machine will frank till the 240 pence worth are used. The various values are shown on a dial on the front of the machine and you move a lever opposite the value you want it to frank and then put the letter under the stamper, you pull a lever and the value is stamped. If you have used up your sovereign all but say 3d. and want to frank 6d., the machine will frank the 6d., but will deduct 3d. off the next pound. The stamps are the same as the 1d. which you have recorded, except the value in the centre is altered."





UNITED STATES—Confederate States.—We illustrate the Greenville, Ala., envelope chronicled last month.



Australian Commonwealth.—As collectors have for several years been wondering when a new set of stamps, to cover the whole of Australia, would be issued, the following from a recent Melbourne paper may be of interest:

"What has been done towards the introduction of a uniform Commonwealth stamp?" This question of wide scope, put by Mr. Bamford (Q.) drew an answer of equally wide meaning from Mr. Chapman (Postmaster-General) in the House of Representatives yesterday. "The whole matter is receiving consideration", Mr. Chapman said, and I hope to be able to make some statement to the House presently about it."

"It is thought, however, that if penny postage throughout Australia is adopted, steps will be at once taken to provide a uniform set of stamps, although this could not be done earlier than January, 1907."

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Brazil..—We illustrate the type of the Jubilee stamps recently chronicled.



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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—According to Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste, a recent meeting of the legislative council discussed the issue of a jubilee series of stamps to advertise the colony. The Government replied that, in 1902, they had been obliged to place the King's Head on their stamps, that the making of the plates had cost \$10,000, and that the plates, not yet being worn out, would be of service for many years longer. Consequently, the project could not be considered.

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CHINA.—Some of our contemporaries are describing a so-called Express Letter stamp, the size of which alone,  $8\frac{1}{2}x2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, would seem to indicate that it was not intended for use on ordinary letters. The value is 10c and the colors are light and dark green. We shall await further information regarding the stamp and its use before cataloguing it.

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COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We have received a strip of three of the 1904, 5c blue, (our No. 352) imperforate vertically.

ECUADOR.—L'Echo de la Timbrologie states that a new set is in preparation, to be issued next year.

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FRANCE.—A French contemporary states that the 10c rose, our No. 128, has been surcharged "F. M." for military use, but that its place is likely to be taken soon by the current 10c with plain background.

Honduras.—Mr. L. S. De Jongh informs us that a new set is to be issued by this republic, dated "1907", and will probably be put on sale in December of the present year. The stamps will be of about the same design as the present set, but will bear a portrait of ex-President Medina, instead of that of Sr. Guardiola. The 20c is to be in a shade of brown, instead of the present ultramarine, so we presume that there will be color changes in the other values. The set is not to be made by the American Bank Note Co.

Although Honduras, politically speaking, does not rank as high as some of the other Central American countries, she has certainly shown them an example of moderation in her stamp issues, the present set having endured for three years and that previous for five years.

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INDIA—Native States.—The *Philatelic Journal* of India states that the surcharging on Indian stamps for Chamba, Jhind, Nabha, Gwalior and Patiala is to be done in the future from electrotypes made from new type. This, it is hoped, will do away with broken letters and similar errors.

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JAPAN.—Mr. C. Steenbuch writes us from Sumoto, Japan, regarding the two recent commemorative stamps, that these stamps "are still available for postage and that no limit was put on the number of stamps to be sold to any one applicant. A comparatively small number was printed and was, of course, sold at once, the post offices being besieged long be-

fore the opening hour. As most of them were bought up by stamp dealers and philatelists, only a few came into actual use."

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Lagos.—Our latest information of a month ago was that the Southern Nigeria stamps had been discontinued and the Lagos stamps reissued in their place. The previous month's information was to the effect that Lagos stamps had been discontinued and those of Southern Nigeria were to take their place. Now comes the following from the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, which would indicate that both issues are still in use:

"With reference to a statement in a contemporary that the stamps of Southern Nigeria had been withdrawn from use, and that those of Lagos alone were being used, Mr. Thos. Whitworth writes us: 'The extract I give you from a letter in my possession, dated Calabar, Southern Nigeria, June 29th (with a Southern Nigerian stamp), does not bear out this assertion:

"'Don't buy too many Lagos, as in the course of a week or two Lagos and Southern Nigeria stamps will both be on sale at every Post Office in Southern Nigeria (which of course includes Lagos). The supply of the Lagos is big enough to last two-and-a-half years, so it must be a long time before any special value will be attached to them!'

"'I gather from this,' continues Mr. Whitworth, 'that the united stocks will be used up before any further supplies of Southern Nigerian stamps are ordered—not that they are being superseded."

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NEW ZEALAND.—The following description of the new Jubilee set appears in several of the English papers:

½d. represents the arrival of the canoe Arawa from Hawaiki with the first of the original inhabitants of New Zealand on board.

The 1d. is an illustration of several branches of Maori art.

The next stamp is the 3d., in which Capt. Cook is depicted landing at Poverty Bay, N. Z.

And, the last, the 6d., shows the hoisting of the British flag at

Kororareka (Russell) Bay of Islands.

The designs for the stamps were drawn by Mr. L. J. Steele, of Auckland, N. Z., and it is anticipated that the stamps will be issued simultaneously with the opening of the International Exhibition at Christchurch, N. Z., on November 1st, 1906.

The details of color, perforation, etc., are not yet available.

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NICARAGUA—Province of Zelaya.—We have seen the 1c violet, 2c vermilion, 5c carmine and 10c violet of the 1900-1902 issues with the large italic "Cabo" surcharge inverted.

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NORTH BORNEO.—Ewen's Stamp News reports the 2c Postage Due in a new printing with the surcharge at the top, instead of between 'British' and "Protectorate".

Persia.—Mr. D. T. Eaton has shown us the 2c on 1k red, 1902, "Provisoire," (our No. 186) with the "12ch" surchrige inverted.

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ROUMANIA.—We had a "false alarm" of another Jubilee issue recently, which would have made three sets within the year, not including the charity labels. Latest information, however, is that the latest set is simply one of labels, gotten out to advertise the exposition at Bucharest and without postal use or value.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—According to the Australian Philatelist, the current 3p and 1s on Crown and A. paper were temporarily withdrawn from sale, in consequence of the discovery that there still remained on hand a stock of those values on Crown and S. A. paper.





ABYSSINIA.—A new set of surcharges has appeared with five Amharic characters at the top and the new value in French currency below. The Amharic characters are similar to those of the 1904 and 1905 issues, except that the last character is composed of what may roughly be described as two colons, with the dots square instead of round.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x131.

5c on 1g green

10e on ½g salmon

20c on 1g blue

40c on 2g brown

80c on 4g lilac-brown

1.60fr on 8g violet

3.20fr on 10g black

AZORES.—We are now able to chronicle the new set mentioned in our Notes last month. The stamps are similar to the 1896 type of Angra, with the value in the upper left-hand corner and "ACORES" in the center below the head. In the upper right corner is the initial "A" for Angra, in the lower left corner the initial "H" for Horta and in the lower right the initials "P. D." for Ponta Delgada. We understand these new stamps will be the only ones in use in the islands.

Adhesive stamps. Perforated 12.

2½r gray

5r orange-yellow

10r green

20r violet

25r rose

50r blue

75r bistre

100r blue on bluish

200r violet on rose

300r blue on rose

500r black on blue

**BERMUDA.**—L' Echo de la Timbrologie reports three new values of the picture set.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2p orange and gray

2½p blue and brown

4p orange-brown and blue

canal zone.—We have received another printing of the 2c on 1p lake. Apparently the same type has been used as on the first two printings, but the words are spaced differently, the most marked characteristic being that there is a wide space between the bottom bar and "2 cts." The "2 cts." also is noticeably higher than the lower ends of the vertical word "PANAMA," while in both the previous printings it was below. The approximate measurements of the surcharge are as follows:

Top bar to "CANAL" 2 mm.
"CANAL" to "ZONE," 3 mm.
"ZONE" to "2", 3 mm.
"2" to
bottom bar, 3 mm.

These measurements vary a small fraction of a millimetre on different stamps. The surcharge is applied to the upper and lower halves of each sheet in blocks of fifty stamps. The seventh and fifty-seventh stamp on each sheet have an inverted "v" in place of the last "A" in the first word "PANAMA".

CANAL PANAL ZONE ZONE 2 cts. MA

Adhesive Stamp. Perforated 12. 2c on 1p lake

**DAHOMEY.**—We have also received two new values for this colony, of the large "West Africa" types, also one due stamp.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½. 10c carmine 35c black on yellow

Postage Due stamp.

Perforated 14x13½. 20c black on yellow

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

Another value has appeared on what *Ewen's Stamp News* states to be thin chalk-surfaced paper.

Adhesive Stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

1r gray-green

ECUADOR.—L'Echo de la Timbrologie notes four fiscal stamps surcharged with "CORREOS" and new value, similar to our No. 44. Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1e on 5e gray 1e on 20e gray

1c on 1s blue

3c on 1s blue

FRANCE.—The French have been experimenting again with the unfortunate "Sower" and have issued another 10c stamp, with the ground removed from beneath the lady's feet, leaving her not only with no sun to shine but with nothing to stand on. The stamps were so unsatisfactory, however, that they were on sale less than one day, the higher officials condemning the design as soon as they saw it. There is considerable indignation France over the way the affair was managed and intimations have appeared in print that the whole transaction was tainted with what we Americans call "graft". Later information is to the effect that the stamp is to be placed on sale again.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14 x 13½. 10c rose (ground removed)

FRENCH COLONIES.—Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste announces that a new value of the imperforate Postage Due set, of the current type, used in several of the colonies, has been issued.

Postage Due stamp.

Imperforate. 20c olive

FRENCH GUINEA.—We have received the new 35c for this and several other colonies, as well as the new 20c Postage Due.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½. 35c black on yellow Postage Due stamp Perforated 14x13½. 20c black on yellow

GOLD COAST. — Even's Stamp News lists a new stamp as follows: Adhesive stamp,

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14. 6p violet and purple

GREAT BRITAIN. - Offices in the Turkish Empire. - BEIRUT, prominent as the place of issue of a French surcharge under circumstances that caused unfavorable comment not long ago, has now put forth anether provisional, the manner of whose issuing has again caused considerable unfavorable criticism. The new stamp is the 1 piastre on the current 2 penny green and carmine Great Britain, surcharged "Levant". Only a small number were issued and of course specimens brought fancy prices within a short time. This provisional was issued on July 2d. a total of 480 copies being surcharged and those used were on letters in the outgoing mail of that date.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Large Crown. Perforated 14. 1pia on 2p green and carmine

#### GUADELOUPE.-

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated 14x13½.
35c black on yellow
Postage Due stamp.

Perforated 14x13½. 20c black on yellow

#### IVORY COAST.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½. 35c black on yellow

Postage Due stamp.

Perforated 14x13½. 10c black on yellow

JAMAICA. — Mr. Geo. A. Gonbault informs us that the new 1p stamp, printed in one color only, appeared on October 1st.

Adhesive Stamp.

Watermarked?
1p carmine

JAPAN.—An Eastern correspondent informs us that the 3 sen has been changed from brown-lilae to carmine and L'Echo de la Timbrologie reports a change of color in the 1½ sen.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.
1½s violet
3s dark carmine

**NEW ZEALAND.**—A correspondent of *Ewen's Stamp News* reports a new Official stamp with the surcharge "O. P. S. O."

Official stamp.

Watermarked Single-lined N. Z. and Star.

1p carmine

NICARAGUA. — The 20c on 5c blue, which we chronicled with the Zelaya surcharge last month, has, as we supposed, appeared without the surcharge. The same value surcharged on the 1c rose has also appeared.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12. 20c on 2c rose 20c on 5c blue NICARAGUA—Province of Zelava.

-We find we have omitted to chronicle the higher values of the set with large "CABO" surchage on the regular issue of 1905.

Mr. L. S. De Jongh has shown us three more of the recent surcharges with the "B-DTO ZELAYA" surcharge, also another value with large "CABO" overprint.

We have received two values with a new "B-Dpto-Zelaya" surcharge, having the "B" a heavy block letter instead of a Roman capital as hitherto.

We have received two new stamps with the large italic "CABO" surcharge, the 5c dark blue of the regular 1900 issue, and the lithographed 5c carmine of 1902.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

Surcharged "CABO" in large block letters.

15c brown-olive 1p black

2p dark green

Surcharged "B-DTO ZELAYA." 10c on 3c gray-violet

15c on 1c green 20c on 2c rose

Surcharged "CABO". 20c on 5c blue

Surcharged "B-Dto-Zelaya". ("B" a block capital) on stamps of 1905-6.

5c blue 10c on 3c violet

Surcharged "Cabo" in violet.

5c dark blue (No. 125) 5c carmine (No. 160)

PANAMA. — We have received the first of what is hoped to be a permanent set and illustrate it this month. The center is in black.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 111. 1c dark green and black



PARAGUAY.—We have received a new value of the set dated "1904," our type A35, although apparently only recently issued.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 111. 30c greenish blue

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS .- Mr. W. F. Gregory first showed us the low values of the new set. The values, of course, are in Phillipines money on a silver basis and the colors correspond to the same values in gold on the United States stamps. The portrait on a shield forms the center of each stamp, with the eagle above and inscription "Philippine Islands - United States of America."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

2c green, portrait of Rizal.

4c carmine, " " McKinley

66 " Magellan 5c purple,

66 " Legaspi. Se brown,

66 " Lawton 10c blue,

12c brown lake" " Lincoln

16c violet black " "Sampson

20c orange-brown, portrait of

Washington

26c violet-brown, portrait of

30c olive, portrait of Franklin

1p orange, Arms of Phillipines

2p black

4p dark blue "

10p dark green " 66 QUEENSLAND. — According to the Australian Philatelist, the high values of this country are now being issued lithographed. We have not seen copies, but understand that the colors are the same as before.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked (?). Perforated 12 (?)

2sh 6p vermilion

5sh carmine 20sh brown

£1 dark green

ROUMANIA.—We have received three new values of the tall Jubilee stamps and three of the long set.
Mr. Witt also informs us of the

addition of two other values to complete the former set.







Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

25th anniversary type.

5b green and black

5b blue and black

15h 66 66 66

20b yellow-brown and black

52 l orange and black

40th anniversary type. 25b blue and black

40b chocolate and black 50b yellow-brown and black

**SALVADOR.** — Mekeel'e Stamp News notes a new value of the Official set.

Official stamp.

Perforated 12.

24c rose and black

#### SENEGAL.-

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½. 35e black on yellow

Postage Due stamp.

Perforated 14x13½ 20c black on yellow

#### SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

Ewen's Stamp News reports the first value on chalk-surfaced paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p scarlet and black

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—According to an English contemporary, the long 3p stamp has appeared with the word "POSTAGE" in heavy letters.

Adhesive stamp.

"POSTAGE" in heavy letters.

Watermarked Crown and A.

Perforated 12.

3p olive

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—New values on chalky paper are reported as follows:

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper. Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14. 3c dull violet

8c ultramarine

UPPER SENEGAL AND NIGER.-

In addition to the new 35c regular postage, we have received from the New England Stamp Co., a new set of Postage Due stamps for this colony.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14 x 13½.

35e black on yellow

Postage Due Stamps.

5c green on greenish 10c violet brown on bluish

15c blue

20c black on yellow

50c violet

60c black on buff

1fr black



# The Denver Stamp Club.

Chas. A. Nast, President. C. C. Gethig, Vice-President. H. A. Davis, Secretary.

Meetings First Wednesday of each month, 8 o'clock.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 3d, 1906.

President Nast called the eleventh regular monthly meeting to order at 8.15; 18 members and 3 visitors were present. Minutes of the

previous meeting were read and approved.

Prof. J. B. Ekeley was elected to membership. The following amendments to the By-Laws were adopted. To amend Sec. 2 Art. XIV to read as follows:—"The annual convention of the Club for the election of Officers for the ensuing year shall be held at the regular December meeting."

Also an amendment to be known as Sec. 3 of Art. XIV, to read as follows:—" Nominations for Officers of the Club may be made either in writing to the Secretary or verbally at a regular monthly meeting on

or after November first.

Mr. McCabe announced that he would donate, in the name of the Club, a gold headed cane to be presented to the most popular member at the A. P. A. convention in 1907. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McCabe.

The drawing of number 43 by Mr. Nast, which has the lucky number and won the U.S. No. 34 block of four o.g. was a feature of the evening. As the result, a goodly sum was placed to the credit of the convention fund.

The Secretary exhibited a nearly complete collection of U. S. Proofs on India paper.

Meeting adjourned 11.00 p.m.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

# Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3rd, 1906.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Philatelic Society, Branch No. 18 A. P. A., was held on the above date at the School of Industrial Art, President Steinmetz in the chair.

Fourteen members were present; one candidate was nominated for membership. Treasurer's report showed balance of \$20.37 on hand.

This being the annual meeting: the election of officers to serve for the coming year was held, resulting as follows, President, John W. Haseltine; Vice-President, E. A. Fleisher; Treasurer, Chas. Beamish; Secretary, F. Hahman; Sales Manager, H. J. M. Cardeza, Jr.

Mr. J. M. Repplier, former Secretary of the Society, now in New

York, was nominated for Honorary Membership.

President Steinmetz delivered an exhaustive address upon the pros and cons of the desirability of having an American Official Catalogue such as the French Catalogue issued by the French Society.

The entertainment for the November meeting will be an exhibit of twenty stamps one each from twenty countries, suitably mounted, with Scott Catalogue numbers. Every member of the Society is expected to compete, and a suitable prize will be offered.

Mr. A. F. Henkels drew the attendance prize. This prize consists of a stamp valued at one dollar, offered at every meeting of the Society

to stimulate attendance.

The balance of the evening was spent in stamp talk, and examining the A. P. A. circuits.

(Signed) F. HAHMAN,

Secretary.

